

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 2, 1913

NUMBER 5

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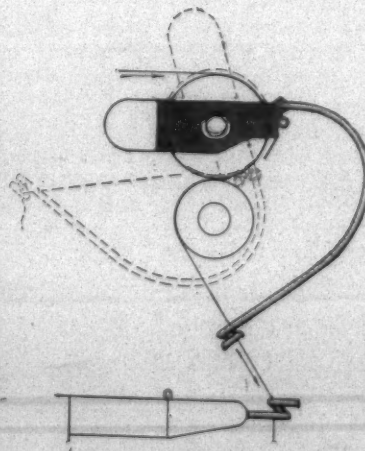
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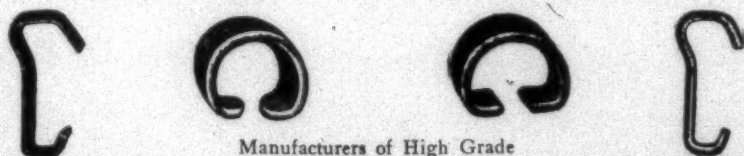
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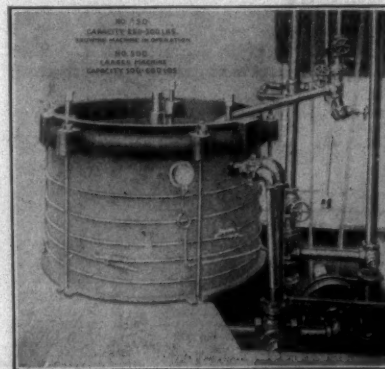
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 6

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 2, 1913

NUMBER 5

## *President's Address*

Edwin Farnum Greene before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

The textile industry has for some two years been facing a very serious crisis in the way of tariff revision. The change in administration made this certain and we are now to enter a period of operation under the new conditions.

I should like to consider at this time, very briefly, a few aspects of this situation. It is perhaps hardly fair to say that all of the business hesitation in the past few months has been due to the prospect of a change in the tariff, for the tight money market, wars and prospective wars abroad and at home, and the proposed monetary legislation in this country has contributed much to the curtailment in business in the way of restricted credits and general caution. However, it is fair to assume that in the textile business, where a very radical cut is to be made in duties on imports, the hesitation is due largely to such changes. Frankly, the best informed manufacturers do not feel that they know just what the effect will be. Naturally, they look with alarm on any such radical change as is being made, but possibly the high efficiency of our mills and the comparative proximity of the markets may enable us to compete successfully with the foreigner, but in any event, it is certain that competition from abroad will be much keener and a very serious factor with which to reckon. If in spite of this competition we are able to operate successfully, and by that I mean continue to pay fair wages and earn a reasonable return on the capital invested, and do so over a period of years, we cannot complain. What I fear most is that the worst will not come at once. The mills of Europe are as a whole fairly well employed, particularly in England on cotton goods, and it may be true that the American mills can continue to do business at a moderate profit in spite of increased importations, but when the business is depressed from abroad the ad valorem tariff will fail to give the same protection as with high prices, at the very time when the American mills need protection most. It is then that I fear trouble.

We are, however, an optimistic

people and we should enter on the new era as cheerfully as can be, having full confidence that if in spite of our best efforts the new tariff proves an undue burden, the government in Washington will see its mistake and make reasonable changes. In the meantime, it behooves us to see that any just criticism of inefficiency cannot be laid at our door. We believe that the industry as a whole is highly efficient within the limits of American conditions.

Let me consider briefly comparative conditions here and abroad. The most important question of wages I considered in my address in Boston last spring and will not attempt here to point out the fact that the wages paid in the textile industry are much higher here than our critics would have the public believe and, on the average, are twice as high as abroad. I think it is sufficiently clear also by this time that one of the most serious handicaps with the American mills is the first cost of a cotton or worsted mill, as it is nearly twice what it is abroad. This necessitates twice as much capital, doubles the cost of repairs, insurance, depreciation, etc. This is due almost entirely to the high wages paid in this country, particularly to skilled laborers such as carpenters, masons and mechanics. Moreover, I have nothing to criticize in this respect except to ask the public to bear this fact in mind when forcing us into this keen competition with foreign mills. As can be clearly seen, it is not only a question of actual wages paid in the mills, but also the high wages, received by every American laborer, which enter into our problem.

The overhead expense of American mills is necessarily high. This is due in part to the fact that this is a large country and that mills are located at some distance from the market where the goods are sold or in which the raw material is bought. The very fact that the mills in this country are widely scattered is an item of expense which does not enter into the cost relative expense is very moderate.

I had occasion not long ago to compare the expense of the execu-

tive office, or treasurer's office, of several New England mills, including the salaries of the officers, and I found that such expense averaged about one-half of one per cent of the net sales. This does not seem an unreasonable amount. Moreover, those of us who are familiar with the conditions of the country knew that the selling expense is of production in England where the mills are located largely within a few miles of Manchester or Bradford. The higher cost of living in this country means higher salaries of clerks and officers and yet the very moderate as compared with the cost of selling other articles, although it is difficult to get at the exact cost of the distribution of cotton and woolen goods on account of the fact that necessarily to give wide distribution the goods must pass through two or three hands before reaching the ultimate consumer. The expense to a mill of selling its product is very moderate. Many grey goods mills sell their production at a total cost of less than two per cent on the sales.

It is perfectly true that a visitor to Lancashire sees a large business done at a minimum of expense, and I know the American cotton manufacturer is most eager to profit by this example, but it is only fair in judging of the results that we take into full consideration the conditions under which the business has to be done here in America.

Is it not reasonable to assume that an industry as highly competitive as the textile industry and established for nearly one hundred years would, through the very intensity of such competition, work out most of the economies that were possible? We are, however, only human and perhaps the very age of the industry may be a disadvantage. In any event, every effort will be made to carry forward the business just as economically as possible and to give the new tariff bill a fair trial.

In passing may I say a word on scientific management. Any observant outsider can in a casual visit to our mills see ways of economizing, as they think, but those of us who have been in the business realize that there are complex condi-

tions to contend with. I see no reason why the efficiency engineer has not just as much of a place in the industrial world as a lawyer or a mechanical engineer. We cannot allow either one to run our business. Undoubtedly helpful suggestions and criticisms can be made upon methods by men who have had a wide experience in various lines of industry and in different sections of the country. The trouble is that the profession is largely discredited by some who have gone into this work after making a failure of their own business. As I have pointed out, the textile industry is an old one, and possibly because of this very fact it is restricted by precedents and traditions of which we are not fully aware. A man therefore who has made a study of methods in the steel and electrical business, which have been the creation of recent years, may have some helpful suggestions for the cotton manufacturer.

Much as we may feel discouraged at the present moment, we have passed through hard times before and possibly the effect may not be as disastrous as some believe. In any event, we are going forward with courage, believing in the energy, ability and efficiency of the American manufacturer and laborer and in the fairness of the American people in the long run.

### **Mill Fair at Union.**

The residents of the Monarch Cotton Mill village, Union, S. C., are making plans for a fair to be held on October 18, and for which handsome premiums are to be given for the best exhibits. The silver cups, beautifully engraved, are on display in the show windows at Tinsley's jewelry store and are being much admired by every one. These cups are to be given for the best and largest display of fancy work; the best and largest variety of pantry supplies; the best and largest variety of canned goods and the best collection of preserves and pickles. The people are very much interested and are already getting their exhibits in shape.



# Sizing for Cotton Warps

Thomas Aspinall before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

It is not necessary for me to explain to you the need to size yarns for weaving. You all know that it would be impossible to weave un-sized yarns.

In different places various starches are used for sizing the same kinds of yarn. This is owing to varying ideas and opinions held in different districts.

Some managers have a very high opinion of the properties of farina, while others look askance at it, and will not touch it under any condition.

Others have a very high opinion of sago flour, while some hold the opinion that they cannot get a nice feel with it, and therefore will not touch it.

Some people swear by flour, and think that if anyone says they can size yarn without it that they know nothing about sizing.

When I began sizing I found that the English manufacturers had never thought of using maize starch; they thought they could not get good results from it. There are a lot of English manufacturers using maize starch now, and getting very good results.

I will give you an instance of this that came under my notice some time ago.

I went to give a demonstration of my method of sizing at a place where the principal thought that nothing but flour size would suit their kind of work. I asked him to get one sack of maize for a mixing, and he did. I made him one mixing and I went again the week following, and the cloth had got into the warehouse. He took me to see it, and he was so well satisfied that he told me he was arranging to buy sixty tons of the maize starch, and when I went the following week he had bought the sixty tons. The yarn did not lose any weight from being put on the beam to getting plated and put on the table in the warehouse. This completely upset all his previous convictions, as the yarn that he sized with flour never lost less than 10 per cent. This was on a pure sized yarn.

I went to see one of my clients who made a cloth for China, which is shipped in the grey, and dyed by the natives. He had seen a Chinese merchant the week before and he said the cloth purchased from my clients came up after the dyeing with a sheeny appearance, and looked better than any other cloth he bought.

One of the properties of farina is that, on standing, it separates from the water and precipitates itself, thereby losing its adhesive properties. This change does not take place if it is well boiled.

I will now give you the origin of a few of the different starches.

Flour is the material from which wheat starch is extracted. The old method of making wheat starch is by fermenting the flour until all action ceases. This takes several

weeks; then the fermented flour is allowed to stand quite still. This allows the starch granules to settle to the bottom of the vessel; on the surface of the starch a glutinous mass forms; this is mainly gluten, and the fibrous matter that the flour contained. The liquor contains a soluble matter formed by fermentation, together with any salts that are soluble in an acid solution. This liquid is drawn off from the settled starch and residue of gluten, and the fibrous matter is scraped off. The vessel is again filled with water, and the starch stirred into it and again allowed to settle, and this process is repeated until the starch is left pure. It is then taken out and dried, and becomes ready for marketing. In making starch by this process there is a large amount of waste.

In the first place, a very valuable nitrogenous food (which is the vegetable albumen or muscle-forming substance in flour, and forms 13 per cent of the whole) is lost. By the old method of fermentation this is absolutely destroyed, and the amount of starch obtained by this process will not amount to 70 per cent, so that you see sizing by flour is an expensive process.

The up-to-date method of making wheat starch from flour is to knead out the gluten. This is done by placing the flour in a fine bag, and running a stream of water over it while it is being kneaded. This separates the starch from the gluten. The starch passes through the sides and leaves the gluten inside.

The gluten is then mixed with a percentage of flour and made into a dough, from which rich nitrogenous foods are made, such as macaroni, vermicelli and such-like foods. By this process the by-product which is wasted in the old method, becomes a valuable asset.

If an antiseptic is added to the beck when the flour is put to steep the gluten is not broken up, and you save a very valuable sizing ingredient, but this method of treating flour is for heavy sizing. I would not use flour for pure sizing.

Farina is the starch extracted from potatoes, and varies in quality more than any other starch, chiefly owing to the varying amounts of water which it contains. Unless you know the brand, you never know how it will work until you begin to use it. I will give you an illustration of this.

In one case I made a mixing of farina, taking 240 pounds, and making 200 Imperial gallons (240 United States Standard gallons) of size. This mixing put on 16's yarns 12 per cent. A short time after this I made another mixing of farina. In this mixing I used 336 pounds of farina, and made 400 Imperial gallons (480 United States Standard gallons) of size. This put 20 per cent on 36's yarns; so you see that in the first a mixing of 1.20 pounds per Imperial gallon only put 12 per cent on a coarse yarn; in the lat-

ter case, with 0.81 pounds per Imperial gallon, it put 20 per cent on a comparatively fine yarn.

Sago is extracted from the pith of certain palms, which are cut down when the trunks have grown to about 20 feet high. They are then dried and cut into suitable lengths, then, split, and the pith, which contains the starch granules, taken out. It is then broken up and ground, washed, and sifted, and when the starch granules are sufficiently washed from fibrous matter, it is dried and marketed. Sago contains a coloring matter which forms a very rich brown dye when treated with an alkali, and gives a tint very near the shade of Egyptian cotton when used for sizing American cotton.

Sago forms a very tenacious size, but if not sufficiently toned it gives a harsh feel to the cloth. In most cases this is not desirable, and can be obviated by proper toning or softening.

Mixings of sago and farina, or sago and maize, in varying proportions, give a very tenacious size, and also impart a better color to the cloth than when sized with sago alone. When cloth is made for bleaching, this is of no importance, but when sold in the grey, color is a very important matter.

Maize starch, as I said before, gives very good results, both as to feel and color.

I now come to the sizing of colored yarns. Some of these are sized in the hank, some in ball warps, some in the slashing frame. Sometimes it is necessary to size two or more colors at the same time, and put them on the same beam. In the latter case it is always best to use the starch that makes the most transparent size, and that which has the least action on colors. Under these conditions what, farina, and maize starches give the best results. They all form a colorless transparent mucilage, and this dries into a film that hides the coloring matter less than either flour or sago.

If flour size is used it would quite change the color of some of the dyes that are affected by an acid, as the flour, after being fermented, is always strongly acid.

I have seen some very good results obtained by dyeing with the size on the slashing frame. To ob-

tain uniform results by the latter method, it is necessary to be accurate in every mixing, that is, as to weight and volumes.

For instance, if you make, say, 50 or 100 gallons in one mixing, you must make the same volume in every mixing. You should always take particular notice of the volumes when the mixing is made. The same applies to weights.

In sizing hanks, or a solid-colored warp, you can always dye the size the same color as the yarn that you are sizing.

I find, on visiting various places, all sorts and conditions of plant for size making. In some places they have the same becks that they had forty or fifty years ago, and some of the makers adhere to the same ideas that prevailed in those days.

One of the ideas of the makers seem to be that a beck should under no condition be emptied, and they make it impossible to empty them by anything but a mop or a floor-cloth. Why this idea prevails I cannot make out. There ought to be an outlet in the bottom of every beck, boiler, and sow-box that is made, so that they may be emptied and washed out without any trouble in a few minutes.

I have mentioned this to a maker of becks, and he will fix them, and fix them any height from the floor and put outlets at the bottom of each beck so that any one can be washed in five minutes.

I will just draw your attention to one or two matters that crop up occasionally, viz: Mildew, and trouble with bleaching, dyeing, and finishing.

Flour size is the more liable to mildew than any of the starches. After being fermented it is always strongly acid, and an acid size assists mildew. This can be neutralized or rendered slightly alkaline when a mixing is made, and this will very greatly reduce the liability to mildew.

In 1902 I was called in to investigate a peculiar smell in some bleached cloth. It had a smell more like grey than bleached cloth. The bleacher called me in, and when he told me what he wanted I asked him to arrange for me to see the manufacturer who had made the cloth. He did so, and the man-

(Continued on Page 6)

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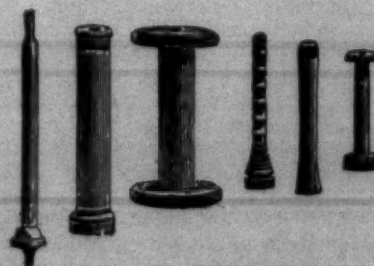
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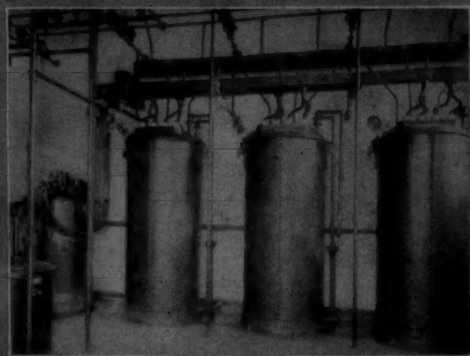
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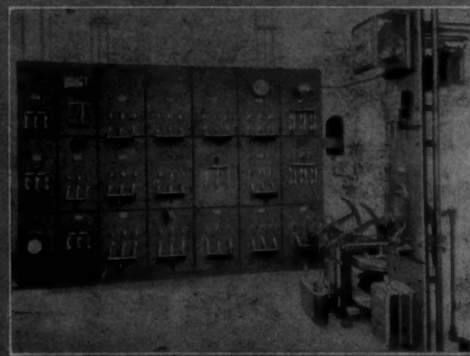




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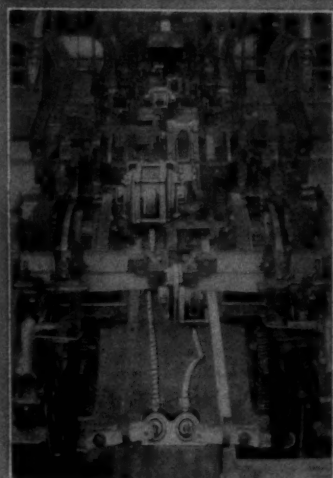
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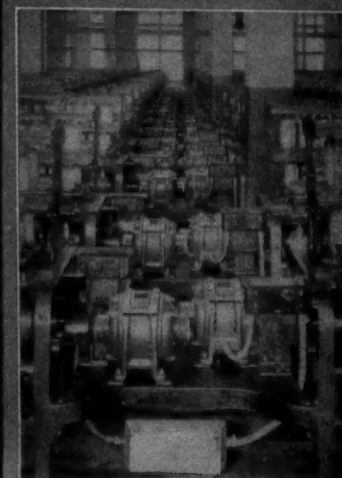
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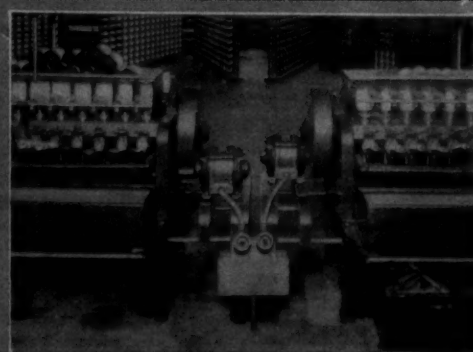
*Spinning Frame Drive.*



*Picker Drive.*



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**Sizing for Cotton Warps.**

(Continued from Page 4)

ufacturer took me through his mill and showed me what he used, and he used nothing but sago and tallow.

When I examined the bleached cloth that had the peculiar smell I extracted a large amount of free fat, all saponifiable. This consisted of the added tallow and fatty matter from the cotton fibre, and this extract had the smell that was the cause of the complaint. The cloth from which grease was extracted had lost the smell.

I explained this to the bleacher, and advised him to have the cloth returned, and give it another boil with soda ash, and add a little soap to set up a quick saponification. He did so, and the cloth was quite right when it was finished again. Since this happened I have never used tallow for either sizing or finishing.

Two years ago I was called in to investigate another trouble with a cloth that sometimes finished all right, and sometimes came up wrong. This cloth was finished pure after bleaching, and was wanted with a firm bright finish. The pieces that came up right had a very nice sheeny appearance, and were quite firm. The pieces that came up wrong had the bright sheeny appearance, but were very soft and did not seem to have half as much body as the pieces that came up firm.

At first, when the complaints came, the soft pieces numbered about one in five hundred. This quantity kept on increasing until they so many pieces as firm ones; then they began to come up all soft.

I found out what was the cause of the trouble. They got a man who was accustomed to tell how much size there was on by the feel. I saw a beam weighed, and asked what amount of yarn there was per cut, and when I calculated the amount of size on, I found it was 2.7 per cent. I do not know what friction this had to stand in the loom, but you all know that it would not stand much. I made them a mixing the same afternoon, but I told them not to use any of this until the morning following, but to run with their own size all that day.

They were just starting to run a set of 44's, to be put into a 79 reed, and they ran one beam and then shut down for the day. I was there next morning before they started, together with the managing director, whom I had told what I found. I felt at the yarn on the beam, that had been run the day before, and it felt to have nothing on, and when we weighed it there was barely 2 per cent size. Now how do you think that would weave in a 79 reed and about as many picks. I asked the man to show me how much grease he put on his sow-box when he stopped for the night to prevent skinning. He got a small shovel such as is used for putting coal on a washing boiler fire, and he took a slice of the grease, such as he used, being the length of the shovel and handle, or about 5 inches broad and 2 1-2

inches thick, probably three or four pounds. The first cut run in the morning would skim this off. That accounted for the one in 500.

I took a sample of the size that put 2 per cent on 44's and it remained fluid when it was cold and all the grease was on the top.

When I went into the weaving shed, I found every part under the looms covered with a layer of cotton fibre from one to three inches thick. This state of affairs would not conduce to efficient production nor would it increase the body in the finished cloth after bleaching.

I have been called in several times during this year to examine patterns of cloth that had been sent out grey, and dyed indigo by the natives of Egypt. The complaints were that the cloth would not take the dye, owing to something in the size. The people in Egypt seemed to have found out that if the said the cloth would not take the dye they would get some money, and the people who first called me in, had already paid £300. In every pattern I examined I found that the warps had taken the dye better than the weft. I need not tell you that these people have not paid any more claims.

At the beginning of this year I placed a new compound on the market for heavy size, and it has turned out very successful. This compound is to recover the elasticity in yarn which has been overdried. It takes several days to dry 10 grams on a water bath, and in a week after drying, it had regained 88 per cent of its weight, and this in the dry atmosphere of my office. I have registered this compound under the name of Steroline. I use another kind of Steroline for pure size. They are both antiseptic.

I send a large quantity of Steroline for pure size to Russia, and the people who use it use less healds than any other firm in the country, and the heald makers will not believe that they are not buying healds in England.

Two years ago I was called in to investigate the cause of healds becoming what the manufacturer called rotten. I found that one end of the eyes broke quite readily, every other part of the heald being quite strong. When I magnified the healds I could see deep grooves in the eyes, and this was where the threads broke. This was from a new set of healds, and the first beam had not been run off when this happened. These people did not know how to size yarn. They are now making a cloth as nice as any that goes to Manchester. I called to see another of my clients and I asked him how long his healds lasted and he said he did not know, but he had not bought any for eighteen months.

At the beginning of this year I had a portion of heald sent to me from India. It was grooved in the eye like the one I saw in England. The maker said there was something in the size that was rotting the healds, and the manufacturers said that the healds were not made as good as formerly, and each blamed the other.

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Thursday, October 2, 1913.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

I extracted the varnish from the thread and found that the original thread had sixteen strands and the so-called rotten parts had only two and three strands that were not cut through. These healds had been used in a loom making a cloth with 60 per cent of size on the warp.

I saw a client of mine who made a cloth with 66 per cent of size on 28's warps, and asked him how much yarn he could get through a set of healds when making this cloth. He said he got 1,800 yards through with 56 picks to the inch.

At the first place I made a mixing for pure size; previously, they always put two beams into a set of healds, and the last time they mentioned their healds to me they said they had put eight beams into a set of healds.

There is also another matter to take into consideration, and the most important of all. It is production. If the production goes down, or if it is not at the highest point of efficiency, you are losing more than the whole cost of the sizing, and anyone who looks at saving a few shillings a mixing, and is not on the best lines, will lose perhaps one hundred times more than he will save by cutting down the cost of his mixings.

I will give you a few mixings in use by some of my clients.

Mixings.

No. 1—

140 lbs. Farina.  
80 lbs. Maize Starch.  
60 lbs. Clay.  
10 lbs. Mucilin.

15 lbs. M. 3.  
10 lbs. Steroline (pure).

Volume made: 200 Imperial gallons. (264 United States Standard gallons.)

This mixing put 13 1-2 per cent on 28's.

Cost of 1 lb. dry size in above mixing=1.25 penny.

Cost of sizing 1 lb. of yarn with 13 1/2 per cent.=0.17 penny.

No. 2—

140 lbs. Maize Starch.  
100 lbs. Sago.  
10 lbs. Mucilin.  
20 lbs. M. 3.

10 lbs. Steroline (pure).

Volume when made: 200 Imperial gallons. (240 U. S. Stand. gal.)

This mixing put 15 per cent on 60's.

Cost of 1 lb. of dry size=1.46 penny.

Cost of sizing 1 lb. of yarn with 15 per cent.=0.22 penny.

No. 3—

50 lbs. Farina.  
50 lbs. Maize Starch.  
50 lbs. Sago.  
7 lbs. Mucilin.  
15 lbs. M. 3.

10 lbs. Steroline (pure).

Volume when made: 130 Imperial gallons. (156 U. S. Stand. gals.)

This mixing put 20 per cent on 60's.

Cost of 1 lb. of dry size=two-pence.

Cost of sizing 1 lb. of yarn with 20 per cent.=0.40 penny.

Mixings for Dry Climates.

No. 4—

For 10 per cent. on 30's.  
224 lbs. Maize Starch.  
7 lbs. Mucilin.

10 lbs. M. 3 finish.

10 lbs. Steroline (pure).

Volume when made: 250 Imperial gallons. (300 U. S. Stand. gals.)

Cost of 1 lb. of dry size in above mixing=1.41 penny.

Cost of sizing 1 lb. of yarn with 10 per cent.=0.14 penny.

Mixing for 20 per cent. on 30's.

No. 5—

224 lbs. Maize Starch.

224 lbs. Clay.

10 lbs. Mucilin.

15 lbs. M. 3.

24 lbs. Steroline (pure).

Volume when made: 300 Imperial gallons. (300 U. S. Stand. gals.)

Cost of 1 lb. dry size in above mixing=69 penny.

Cost of sizing 1 lb. of yarn with 20 per cent.=0.18 penny.

Mixing for 30 per cent.

No. 6—

224 lbs. Maize Starch.

224 lbs. Clay.

40 lbs. Mucilin.

30 lbs. Steroline (heavy).

6 Imperial gals. Mag. Chloride at 56 deg. Twaddel.

3 Imperial gals. Zinc Chloride at 100 deg. Twaddel.

Volume when made: 250 Imperial gallons. (300 U. S. Stand. gals.)

Cost of 1 lb. dry size in above=0.99 penny.

Cost of sizing 1 lb. of yarn with 30 per cent.=0.26 penny.

Mixing for 45 per cent.

224 lbs. Maize Starch.

448 lbs. Clay.

70 lbs. Mucilin.

40 lbs. Steroline (heavy).

12 Imperial gals. Mag. Chloride at 56 deg. Twaddel.

6 Imperial gals. Zinc Chloride at 10 deg. Twaddel.

Volume when made: 275 Imperial gallons. (330 U. S. Stand. gals.)

Cost of 1 lb. of dry size in above=0.88 penny.

Cost of sizing 1 lb. of yarn with 45 per cent.=0.396 penny.

Mixing for 60 per cent.

No. 8—

224 lbs. Maize Starch.

672 lbs. Clay.

90 lbs. Mucilin.

50 lbs. Steroline.

16 Imperial gals. Mag. Chloride at 56 deg. Twaddel.

8 Imperial gals. Zinc Chloride at 810 deg. Twaddel.

Volume when made: 135 Imperial gallons. (396 U. S. Stand. gals.)

Cost of 1 lb. of dry size in above=0.79 penny.

Cost of sizing 1 lb. of yarn with 60 per cent.=0.47 penny.

I will give you particulars of variations that may come through not attending to proper boiling and finishing at different volumes.

The weights sometimes varied at these two places, so I went over to investigate them.

The first place was where they used all sago. When I got there they were getting 12 1-2 per cent on, and this was coming off very freely, so they made a mixing while I was there. I saw this mixing properly made, and with the same ingredients and the same volume made it put 15 per cent on instead of 12 1-2 per cent, and this stayed on; at the other place they used 108 pounds sago and 20 pounds farina. They got all sorts of weights. This came about through finishing



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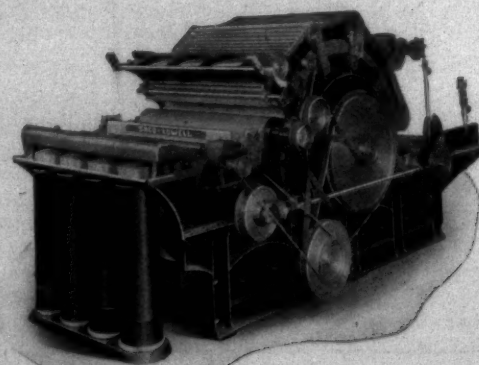
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

at different depths, so that they justing her veil. "Where on earth were making any number of vol- do all the pins go to?"

umes with the same weights of "You've got me," replied her husband thoughtfully, "for, you see, they're always pointed in one direction and headed in another."

"Botheration!" exclaimed Mrs. Laytely, who was hurriedly ad- Exchange.



# Dacca Muslins

E. N. Murti before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

"Three things are essential to the welfare of mankind: food, clothing, and shelter. They are so closely related that if one is coarse, rough or insufficient, the other two as a rule, will be likewise. It matters not whether we study the most ignorant people of the jungles of Africa, whose instincts are but little higher than those of the beasts that seek to devour them or the most intellectual people of the world, surrounded by all the luxuries that the ingenuity of the most artistic and resourceful minds can procure; food, clothing and shelter are the objects most earnestly sought for, and the pursuit of them control in a large measure the spirits of men. The right to labor, to secure food adequate to the needs and demands of the body, and clothing and shelter sufficient for the comfort and satisfaction of the body is the underlying principle at the basis of the world's politics. Add to this, freedom of religious thought, which is seriously modified by the struggle for food, clothing and shelter and we have the sum total of the rights cherished by modern men."

We consider here in the main only one of these essentials, clothing; the use of it is a sign of civilization; we judge from the dress whether a man is a countryman, or townsman. Man is the only animal that has intellectual freedom sufficient to modify or overcome his environment, and he is the only animal that provides himself with an artificial dress. The lower animals are born with their clothing ready made. Wherever similar natural clothing appears, even though on opposite sides of the globe, we know that the animals are of the same family.

Likewise, although the clothing of a human being depends upon his own efforts, it also has racial and social characteristics; and where man's clothing is similar, even though on opposite sides of the globe, we note similar stages of racial and social development. In tropical countries there exist today isolated tribes in primitive seclusion making plaited leaves or bath fibre in the coarse, rough garments which they tie around their

waists for clothing. Likewise, in the frigid zone, there exist human beings appropriating the skins of animals, that is, robbing them of their clothing to protect themselves against cold. But higher than these in the scale of civilization we find men whose cunning hands and ingenious brains have wrought out for themselves styles of clothing both complex and varied, whose habits of living affect the whole enlightened world and have a tendency to bind all people together in one common brotherhood.

Neither tradition nor history can give any precise information about the time when cotton first appeared as an important article in the domestic economy of our Indian household. But as geology has preserved early forms of life upon the earth, so has our Indian society preserved in its different strata the manners and customs of prehistoric ages, side by side with the highest types of modern civilization.

The trousers and coats made of bark show as much of the kind of raiment worn by our forefathers as the charm written on the bark of the birch suggests the material on which they inscribed their sacred hymns, after writing was invented. These together with leaf garments still worn by the Jowangs of the Orisa Hills and the sheep's skin worn by natives on the northwest frontier were evidently the early forms of dress known in India. In the tropics were various kinds of dress, food and shelter. In Brazil, a certain tribe wore a coarse, rough garment made from the bark of trees; in Africa, the natives use certain grasses. In these warmer climates, they simply tied the plaited leaves or grasses around their waists.

In colder countries, clothing was more of a necessity than in the warmer regions. The body had to be protected against extreme cold, and the people through necessity appropriated the skins of animals that they had killed for food, thus making the same animal contribute both food and clothing and in many instances shelter also, for the tents under which they lived, were

usually made of skins.

While the greater part of the world was in such a low state mentally, morally, and physically and while they were dressing in skins of animals, or in coarse cloth made from grass, flax, or wool, there were people living in India who were dressing in fine cottons and beautifully colored fabrics. It is the showy things that first attract the attention of the very primitive people, and when the beautifully colored fabrics of the civilized portions of the world were brought to Europe they excited much admiration.

The Greeks were among the first people of Europe to learn from the more highly developed people of Africa and Asia how to make thread. The Greeks did not know where much of the finer goods came from. But those nations living on the great commercial highway between the East and the West traded with the travelers who passed through their countries, bearing beautiful garments to the shores of the Mediterranean. Great trade routes opened up in order to bring the more civilized portions of Asia closer together. As the world lost much of its isolation and as tribes gave up by degrees their primitive, crude customs, there was formed a larger unity of interests. Skilled labor began to take the place of brute force. The few nations, because of their superior skill, due to a higher intellectual efficiency, increased the influence over the barbarous portions of the world and led them away from their primitive brutish customs into the habits and customs of the most enlightened people. The same forces are at work today. Intellectual efficiency is always superior to ignorant muscular labor. Today a man of superior intellect, character, and skill locating in a backward rural community will have a tendency to raise the whole community and increase the intellectual efficiency of every man in it. Thus it was ages ago.

The intellectual nations, though small in size and few in number, such as India, China, Persia, and Egypt, by their superior intel-

lectual development drew the balance of the world up to them, and even beyond them. It requires the skill and intelligence of man to invent ways of converting the coarse products into a state suitable for use; and the degree of fineness of the finished product depends upon the degree of the skill and intelligence employed.

The raw material may lie before the eyes of very ignorant people forever and be of no use. Nature may supply it in abundance, but unless the intelligence of man is employed in its conversion, it will forever be useless. Of all the materials used for clothing, cotton is the latest to be met in the world's commerce. Cotton today is the friend of the poor and the luxury of the rich. It is made into cloth so coarse that it sells for a few cents a yard. It is made into fabrics so fine and so beautiful that it can be hardly told from silk, and so heavy and so thick that experts can barely distinguish it from wool. It is made into rope and cord so strong that it is almost the equal of flax or hemp, and spun into thread so fine that one pound will reach more than two hundred miles.

## Cotton for Dacca Muslin.

The district itself produces the cotton, required for manufacturing the Dacca muslin. The plant is annual and attains a height of four to five feet. It is a variety of the *Gossypium Herbaceum*, though Dr. Roxburgh speaks of it as different from the common herbaceous cotton plant of Bengal on the following points:

1. "In its being more erect with fewer branches, and the lobes of the leaves more pointed.
2. In the whole plant being tinged of a reddish color, even the petioles and nerves of the leaves, and being less pubescent.
3. In having the peduncles which support the flowers longer and the exterior margins of the petals tinged with red.
4. In the staple of the cotton being longer, much finer, and softer."

Two varieties of cotton are raised:

1. Photecor finest kind, which

(Continued on Page 9.)

# W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Former Prize Winners.

In addition to the money value of the prizes which are offered in contest such as we will run in November on "Care and Operation of Roving Frames," there is always a value by reason of the reputation which it brings to a man in making him well known in the textile industry.

It is an honor to win such a prize and establishes a reputation which is often of much value. We have previously run three contests and each case two men have tied for second place. The contest and the prize winners have been as follows:

#### "Opening, Mixing and Picking."

First Prize Winner, G. B. McCrackan, McComb City, Miss.

Tied for Second Prize, P. B. Parker, Rock Hill, S. C., and B. W. Bingham, Marshall, N. C.

#### "Management of Help."

First Prize Winner, T. C. Gore, Chester, S. C.

Tied for Second Prize, Chas. M. Stoy, Anniston, Ala., and C. H. Goodroe, Yazoo, Miss.

#### "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

First Prize Winner, B. W. Bingham, Marshall, N. C.

Tied for Second Prize, Chas. M. Stoy, Anniston, Ala., and W. R. Ennis, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.

Next contest

#### "Care and Operation of Roving Frames."

Who will be the prize winners here?

Will your name be one of them?

### Roller Setting.

Editor:

I would like to hear from some of your readers on the question of setting steel rolls for different lengths of cotton, from the drawing frames to the spinning frames. In other words, I want the proper distance to set the rollers to get the best results and the best yarns. W. J. T.

### Double Roving.

Editor:

I was interested in what English had to say about spinning from double roving and the effect it has upon cost of production.

I am told that the Eva Jane Mills at Sylacauga, Ala., a new mill of 40,000 spindles on 3.60 and 4-yard sheeting will use single roving throughout and it must be that some of our mill men have decided that if the English can spin from single roving and thereby produce

goods cheaper we can do the same.

To my mind the proposition of spinning from single roving depends largely upon the carder. If you have a good carder who will furnish good roving we can spin just as good yarns from single roving.

Old Spinner.

### Southern Textile Association.

We are publishing the following at the request of Secretary Carter of the Southern Textile Association:

"I would like to have each member of the Southern Textile Association send me a post-card, giving me the following information: Name, address, name of mill or firm where employed and position with same. I am anxious to get a complete record of all members.

"I have received handsome certificates of membership in the Association, certificates which any member should be proud of, and am mailing these to all members who have paid their dues to date. I would urge all members to pay their dues without further delay.

"A. B. Carter, Secretary,  
"Athens, Ga."

### Dacca Muslins.

(Continued from Page 8.)

has been cultivated in the district from time immemorial, and is grown only in certain localities situated along the banks of the Brahmaputra or its branches and the Megna.

2. Bairaiti which is raised in the eastern part of Bengal.

In 1800 the commercial resident of Dacca speaking of the sites of cultivation for photee cotton, remarks:

A tract of land extending from Feringy Bazar, twelve miles south-east of Dacca along the banks of the Megna to Edilpore, twenty miles north of the sea, occupying a space of about forty miles in length and in some places as far as three in breadth, and situated in the pergunnahs of Kiddepore, Bickrampore, Rajenagur, Cartickpore, Serampore and Edilpore, is considered to produce the finest cotton raised in the Dacca province, and I believe, I might add, in any part of the world, since no cotton that has yet been compared with it, whether the produce of India, or of the islands of Mauritius, or Bourbon, whose cotton is celebrated for superior quality, has been found equal to it.

The superiority of the cotton can be accounted for by the following facts: "As the tide rolls in with the water of the Megna, which overflows part of the country during three months in the year and deposits, as it subsides, sand and saline particles which very considerably improve and fertilize the soil which consists of light sand and brown earth. In addition to the above sites, the banks of Luchia from the Dulaseree river to a lit-

tle above Roopgunge, about sixteen miles in length, and a few miles on the banks of Brahmaputra, north of the Dulaseree, furnish the greater part of the kapas used in the Dacca province. Of the rest, some is grown in Buldecal, Bowal and Alesping and some imported from Boosna in the adjacent district of Rajeshyi."

### Its Cultivation.

In the preparatory operations for its cultivation the agriculturist in the first place takes special care in keeping the seeds in good condition. During the rainy season (July, August, September) when the seeds are very much liable to be deteriorated owing to too much damp present in the climate, the ryot puts the seeds with their lint on them into an earthen jar (its mouth being tightly packed) the inside of which is carefully smeared with ghee (clarified butter) or oil, which makes the vessel damp proof and allows it to hang from the roof of his kitchen which is the only place where the fire is kindled. The unginned seeds with the lint on them are sown in November in parallel rows about one and a half feet apart, and a distance of about four inches from each other in the rows, each seed being moistened with water before it is dropped into the grounds. Two crops are raised, one in April and May, and the other in September and October. The former yields the finest product and is grown extensively.

About four and a half pounds of seed, sown in a field measuring 25 square yards will yield about 160 pounds of kapas (seeds and lint separated), provided the season is favorable. It has been estimated that nearly two pounds of seed cotton contains about one-fifth of its weight in the lint cotton, and which, according to the commercial resident, varies in the fineness of the staple about one-fifth of the above lint, which adheres to the seed, is capable of being spun into finest thread, while the remaining part is used for thread of inferior qualities.

The Baruis (betel leaf growers) were considered to be the best growers of cotton in those days, but the "cultivation has declined with the manufacturers of the district and it is said that the cotton has somewhat deteriorated in the fineness of its staple."

### Spinning (Introduction).

Before I describe to you the primitive methods of spinning, I would like to draw attention to the crudest appliances which they used to handle. Here nature supplies them everything in its simple and pure form; but it must be admitted that the men who first brought into use these simple means really possessed very highly inventive qualities; because "spinning is not an inherent human capacity as it is in spiders." Surely "imagination and intelligence were present at the birth of

the first spun thread." Our machinery of today is nothing but elaborate imitations of these simple forms. As we shall proceed in describing the processes, we shall see how much our present and past mechanics owe to the inventive genius of some persons in that dark and distant epoch.

### Picking and Clearing, Ginning and Opening.

When the cotton is picked from the pod, the seeds come with it; after being picked, it is necessary to clean it thoroughly from many foreign matters, and therefore fragments of leaves and stalks are carefully picked out with the fingers. All this laborious task of cleaning is done by the women, who also spin the yarn. "The seed cotton is then carded with the jaw bone of the boalee fish, the teeth of which, being small, recurved, and closely set, act as a fine comb in removing the loose and coarser fibres of the cotton, and extraneous matter, such as minute particles of earthly and vegetable matter from it."

The next process to be considered will be better understood by the term "ginning." This is accomplished by placing a small quantity of cleaned cotton upon a smooth flat board, and then by means of an iron spindle moving it backwards and forwards with the hand, the seeds are taken out of the fibres without being crushed. "Bowing" comes next, which will be better understood by the term opening, or sutching, or blowing, when the cotton fibres receive a series of continual blows, from a hand bow which actually does the function of the beater in an opening machine, and which is constructed of a piece of bamboo with two elastic slips of the same material inserted into it, and strung with a cord made usually of catgut, twisted together.

The bamboo slips are movable within the centre piece, and in proportion they are drawn out to the extent, or pushed back, the tension of the cord is increased or diminished. This process of bowing brings the cotton into a downy fleecy condition and when spread out can be easily lapped around a thick woolen roller. This roller is afterwards taken out, and the cotton is pressed between two flat boards. It is next rolled round a piece of lacquered reed the size of a quill; and finally enveloped by means of a thin skin of the Cuchia fish which prevents the cotton from being soiled or dirty, whilst it is held in hand during spinning.

So far we have the preliminary preparations for spinning, now we shall present the spinning proper, where we shall see, with what simple apparatus, these women could spin such exquisitely delicate yarn, which has startled the whole civilized world for its extraordinary fineness.

(To be continued.)



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2

### The Cotton Tax.

It is with much regret that we learn that the cotton tax provision has been omitted from the tariff bill.

It seems that an agreement could not be reached in conference between the committees of the Senate and the House, and that it was later decided to leave the matter for special legislation, instead of including it in the tariff bill.

We favored the cotton tax provision because it would have put an end to the New York Cotton Exchange and we have no hesitation in saying so.

We have no patience with the predictions of disaster to the farmers and the mills, following the closing of the cotton exchanges and we point to the tobacco and also jute business which are of large volume and which are not affected by any such organization as the cotton exchange.

The only reason anyone hedges now is to protect himself against the New York Cotton Exchange and if there were no cotton exchange the law of supply and demand would prevail and variations in price would never be violent.

### Howling Time Is Past.

There is an old and very true saying that "it does not pay to cry over spilled milk" and at this particular time we commend that saying to the cotton manufacturers of the South.

The Underwood-Simmons tariff bill has been passed and whether we like it or not, it is the law and pessimistic talk is not going to prevent its operation.

We do not approve of the extreme cut that has been made in the cotton schedule and we did our part in opposing such reduction.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers very bitterly opposed the reductions and did all in their power to prevent them.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association opposed such extreme reductions and did their part in opposition. The Tariff Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, especially Stuart W. Cramer, R. M. Miller, Jr. and Lewis W. Parker gave an immense amount of time to the preparation of accurate data which they laid before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress and

they deserve the thanks of the entire cotton manufacturing industry for never before has better or more faithful work been performed by any committee of either Association.

The individual cotton manufacturers did all they could to prevent radical reductions and many of them spent much time in Washington, D. C., in order to lay the facts before their Congressmen and Senators.

The fight has been made and while we recognize the fact that an entirely satisfactory bill has not been passed, it is the law and we must operate under it as such.

During the consideration of the bill the calamity howler held full sway and there was always a vestige of hope that the howling might have some effect upon the shaping of the schedule.

The bill is now passed and as calamity howling and pessimism can have absolutely no effect, we hope to see an end to it all.

It is now time to consider matters as they are and not as we would like to have them.

The cotton manufacturing industry is not going out of business and the spindle and looms are going to continue to run and produce goods, and are going to do so in competition with foreign mills.

The mill manager who believes that he can not meet such competition should get ready to vacate his job and let some one else tackle the proposition.

The first great step in preparing to meet foreign competition will be to increase the efficiency of operation by improving the equipment and the adoption of more scientific methods.

It is not going to be a question of decreasing wages, for any man familiar with conditions in the cotton manufacturing industry knows that it can not be done and any attempt along that line is going to invite disaster.

Instead of less wages for the operatives, we are going to substitute more brain work on the part of the management, including the superintendent and overseers.

As foreign mills are now extremely busy we do not expect to feel the effect of their competition for some time but, when it does come, we predict that some heads will go down among the mill men of the South for it is well known that we have a number of inefficient men and they will have to give way to more efficient managers. Some mills that have paid out in dividends what they should have expended in keeping up-to-date may pass out of existence, but the well equipped mills will continue to operate because men who can run them and meet foreign competition will be found.

While we do not claim to be experts on the tariff, we do not believe the reductions that have been made will seriously cripple the cotton manufacturing industry. They will undoubtedly in many cases increase foreign competition but not to such an extent that we can not

meet it by increasing our efficiency.

The time has come to quit howling and put brains into the problems which confront us. It is safe to say that there is practically no mill in the South that could not make at least a small reduction in cost by the adoption of improved methods or better machinery and we do not hesitate to say that fully seventy-five per cent of the mills could make material cost reductions which in many cases would exceed the tariff reduction.

About the only effect of a continuation of calamity howling and railing against the tariff bill will be to assist the buyers of cotton goods and yarns in obtaining lower prices, for buyers are keenly alive to the sentiments expressed by the manufacturers.

We certainly will have no worse period under the Underwood-Simmons bill, than we had under the Payne-Aldrich bill in 1908 and 1909.

The New England cotton manufacturer will, from habit and education, blame every unfavorable item upon the new tariff, but we hope to see the Southern cotton manufacturers cease howling about the tariff and devote their energies towards improving their plants and increasing the efficiency of operation.

### Meeting of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers are holding their semi-annual meeting this week at Atlantic City, N. J.

The opening session of the meeting was devoted to addresses of welcome and the reading of the address of the president, Edwin Farnham Greene, of Boston.

On Wednesday E. N. Murti, of Indiana, addressed the members on "Dacca Muslins"; Thomas Aspinall, of Bolton, England, spoke on "Sizing Cotton Warps," and D. E. Dault, New York, reported on "Results of Moisture Tests Upon American Cotton at Havre, France." The committee on conditioning of cotton yarn and cloth, of which Arthur T. Bradlee, of Boston, is chairman, also made a report at that session.

Other papers on the program for different sessions of the meeting were "The Cotton Spinning Industry of Russia," by Vladimir F. Gnesin, Tuskent, Russia; "The Permanent Fire-Proofing of Cotton Goods," William Henry Perkin, professor of the University of Manchester, England; "Industrial Accidents, Their Compensation and Prevention," Carl Hansen, New York; "Precautions for Safety in Factories," L. H. Kurnat, Boston and "Egyptian Cotton Culture in the Southwest," by Carl S. Scofield, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

"The New Tariff and Foreign Competition," was discussed by William Whitman, of New York; Clinton H. Scovell, Boston, spoke on "Methods of Cost Keeping and Clear Accounting Essential to Efficient Mill Management," and W. F. Parish, of New York, had as his subject "Developments in Lubrication, With Special Reference to the Use of Southern crudes."



**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND  
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DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

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DRAWING,**COTTON  
MILL MACHINERY**SPINNING  
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

Greenville, S. C.

**COMBERS,  
LAP MACHINES.****MULES,  
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

G. G. Batchelor is now grinding cards at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

W. H. Hunt has been elected vice president of the Glenn Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

Thomas Lineberger is now fixing looms at the Highland Park Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. E. Jones has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Jake Carter has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

W. H. Dingler has resigned as loom fixer at the Rhodes Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.

W. J. Lignon is now chief engineer and master mechanic at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Marvin Fisher has accepted a position with the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

J. C. Peters, of Philadelphia, Pa., has returned to his former position with the Hetrick Hosiery Mills, Walhalla, S. C.

J. M. Gamewell, of Newry, S. C., has arrived at Lexington, N. C., to take up his duties as superintendent of the Erlanger Cotton Mills.

O. B. Brook, of Newnan, Ga., has accepted position as second hand in carding at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

W. M. Southern has resigned as carder at the Hopedale Mills, Burlington, N. C., to accept a position at High Point, N. C.

J. H. McEntire of the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted a position at Fort Mill, S. C.

J. F. Lambert is now fixing looms at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

M. M. Coggins has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

M. M. Spears, of the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Oconee River Mills, Dublin, Ga.

W. M. Graham, of Hillsboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning and spooling boro, N. C.

J. D. Campbell, of Albemarle, N. C., has been visiting at Bennettsville, S. C., where he formerly held the position of superintendent.

J. J. Colson, of Union, S. C., has accepted a position with the Union-Buffalo Mills' store at Buffalo, S. C.

E. W. Winecoff, of the Montana Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala., is now fixing looms at the Valley Creek Mills, Selma, Ala.

Zeb Cochran, overseer of spinning at the Young-Hartsell Mill, Concord, N. C., who had his left leg amputated following an accident at the mill, is improving slowly.

Jas. Reynolds, of the Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position with the Gray Mills, of the same place.

L. C. Langston, of Draper, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Prendergast (Tenn.) Cotton Mills.

L. L. Worrell has resigned as overseer of weaving at Pineville, N. C.

J. H. Wilson, of Griffin, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning with the Kincaid Mills, of that place.

A. E. Yates, superintendent of the Crystal Springs Bleachery, of Chicamauga, Ga., has been on a business trip to Milwaukee, Wis.

J. S. Drake, superintendent of the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has purchased an attractive home on West Peachtree Street.

J. E. Williamson has resigned as manager of the Worth Mfg. Co. at Worthville and Central Falls, N. C., and has accepted a position with a South Carolina mill.

F. E. Smith has resigned as superintendent of the Hamer (S. C.) Cotton Mills to become overseer of spinning at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin has returned from a three-weeks' trip to New York, Boston and other Northern points.

L. E. Wofford has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

M. O. Thornburg has resigned as bookkeeper at the Sevier Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and entered a business college at Atlanta, Ga.

O. H. Witherspoon has resigned as second hand in carding at the Lancaster (S. C.) Mill No. 3 to enter the textile school at the A. & M. College, Raleigh, N. C.

Geo. K. Boone has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

E. R. Cash and George Cash, of Gaffney, spent Saturday in Charlotte where they purchased two new automobiles.

H. F. Pemberton has resigned his position with the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., to accept one at Albemarle, N. C.

J. E. Wright has resigned his position with the Indian Refining Co. to become overseer of weaving at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

Jake H. Francis has resigned as second hand in spinning at Caroleen, N. C., to accept a position with the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mills.

J. T. Phillips has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., to accept similar position at the Aurora Mill, Burlington, N. C.

J. M. James, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

W. Y. Yarbrough has resigned his position at the Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C., and is now second hand in the Glenn-Lowry Mill, Whitmire, S. C.

L. T. Musselwhite has resigned his position in the office of the Harborough Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., and located in Mississippi.

W. J. Hamilton, formerly overseer of carding at the Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., is now second hand in carding at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, of the same place.

**OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.****Cramer System of Air Conditioning**

WITH OR WITHOUT

**Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature**

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

**STUART W. CRAMER**

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The Unity Spinning Mills are installing two additional spinning frames.

**Cleveland, Tenn.**—The Cleveland Woolen Mills will increase their output by the addition of 12 looms. They now have 78 looms.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The additional machinery has been installed in the Park Cotton Mills and the mill will be put in operation at an early date.

**Macon, Ga.**—The Macon Woolen Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by J. D. Renfro, Mrs. J. D. Renfro and Oliver C. Hancock.

**Wilson, N. C.**—The Wilson Cotton Mills have increased their capital stock from \$25,000 to \$40,000. Their mill has 6,240 spindles and accompanying machinery.

**Dalton, Ga.**—The Elk Cotton Mills have placed an order with Fred H. White, of Charlotte, N. C., for tape drive twistors to be manufactured by Collins Bros. Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I.

**Tallapoosa, Ga.**—The Collins Bros. Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., have through their Southern representative, Fred H. White of Charlotte, N. C., sold the Tallapoosa Cotton Mills an equipment of tape drive twistors.

**Florence, Ala.**—While O. A. Robins, manager of the Ashcraft Mills, was in Charlotte, N. C., this week he placed an order with Fred H. White, Southern representative of the Collins Bros. Machine Co., for four tape driven twistors for ratine and novelty yarns.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The buildings and real estate of the Geo. A. Howell & Sons' waste plant, which were burned several months ago have been sold and it is understood that they will not again engage in the business.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—The Piedmont Mattress Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, authorized and \$10,000 subscribed by S. Q. Barnes, A. W. Pearson and L. A. Gaston.

**Durham, N. C.**—A well founded rumor has been started in the city to the effect that a silk mill will be established in West Durham. The silk mill will be established by a large Pennsylvania firm and surveyors have already been on hand to look over tracts of land picked out by a representative of the concern. It is understood that a large mill will be erected and that Durham will be made headquarters of the firm for the entire South.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The owners of the Dunn Mills are considering plans for enlarging their plant. It is expected that they will install 3,000 additional spindles, and the work on the annex will begin in October.

**Batesville, S. C.**—The Batesville Manufacturing Co., are planning to add a weaving department to their mill. They state that they have not yet decided upon the number of looms they will add, but expect to complete their plans at an early date. They now operate 300 ring spindles on 12s to 16s yarns.

**LaGrange, Ga.**—The \$100,000 addition to the Dixie Mill began operation this week by the current furnished by the Columbus Power Co. The annex is equipped throughout with electric motors and all of the mill machinery is new. The production of this mill will be greatly increased for the next year.

**Greenville, S. C.**—James H. Morgan, president of the American Spinning company, will donate to the Baptist congregation of that village a sum of money for the erection of a new church building to replace the present one, which is in a dilapidated condition and said to be unsafe for holding services therein. Plans for the proposed new church building are now in the hands of Messrs. F. H. and J. G. Cunningham, architects, and it is announced that bids for the contract may be submitted within the next few weeks.

**Greenville, S. C.**—A notice has been issued that a meeting of the stockholders of the Westervelt Mills will be held at the office of the company, No. 304 Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C., on the 28th day of October, 1913, at 10 a. m.

**Greenville, S. C.**—As soon as bids are received and the contract is awarded, which will probably be next week, work will be started on the erection of between twenty and thirty new cottages for operatives at Westervelt Mills. In order to house additional operatives at this cotton mill, the erection of new dwellings is necessary, it is stated. The houses will have four rooms each, and will be suitable for two families.

**Charlottesville, Va.**—The Charlottesville Silk Mills have been incorporated with a capital not to exceed \$75,000. The officers of the new company are: J. C. Rolker, Brooklyn, N. Y., president, and E. C. McCarthy, Charlottesville, secretary.

**Columbia, S. C.**—Employment of the 300 odd convicts, now at work in the hosiery mill in a chair and table factory to be established in the prison walls under the direct personal supervision of the directors, the State to buy the material and the machinery, manufacture the tables and chairs.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—Fire which broke out about two o'clock Sunday morning destroyed the waste house of the Avon Mills on East Franklin avenue. Fortunately there was not much cotton in the building and the resulting damages was not very

heavy. The mills large warehouse, only a few feet away, containing a large quantity of cloth and yarns ready for shipment escaped unharmed.

**Summerville, Ga.**—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the Summerville Cotton Mills was held Sept. 24th. The report of the president and treasurer, Hon. Jno. D. Taylor, showed that the mill had been very successful during the past year. The net earnings of the mill were about \$46,500, or 30 per cent on the investment. A dividend of 8 per cent was declared. The balance of the profit will be used for improvements.

A resolution was passed putting the matter of additions and improvements in the hands of the officers of the mill. They were authorized by the directors to make such improvements as they see proper.

It is reported that the capacity of the mill will be doubled within the next few months. No more stock will be issued but the improvements will be made out of the earnings of the mill.

The following directors were elected: Jno. D. Taylor, E. W. Sturdivant, A. S. Hinton, J. C. Hutchins, C. N. Henson, W. H. Penn, C. A. Lyerly, R. A. McWhorter, C. Terhune, R. B. Davenport, and T. M. Ballenger.

At the meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: Jno. D. Taylor, president and treasurer; B. H. Edmondson, vice president; E. N. Martin, secretary, and E. Montgomery, superintendent.

### The Reorganization Plan of Westervelt Mills.

The reorganization of the Westervelt Mills will include, among other things, a reduction in the subscribed and authorized capital stock and the changing of the name to the "Judson Mills." The board of directors met Sept. 25th in a Northern city and decided upon such a course, the matter to be submitted to the stockholders at a meeting to be held in Greenville on October 28th, for final action. Since the directors of the mill are the majority stockholders, in all likelihood their decision will stand.

The resolutions adopted by the directors setting forth the plan of reorganization are as follows:

#### Resolution No. 1.

Whereas, an audit of the books of the Westervelt Mills has been completed by the American Audit Company, and a careful estimate of the value of the corporate assets has been made, and,

Whereas, it appears to the directors that the Westervelt Mills has a subscribed capital stock of \$1,090,100, and that there has been an impairment, caused by loss in operation, depreciation of stock, organ-

## H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

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BUILDERS OF MODERN

Bleaching, Dyeing, Drying, Finishing and Mercerizing Machinery

THE HIGHEST STANDARD BOTH IN DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA



ization and preliminary expenses etc., of approximately thirty (30) per cent thereof, to-wit, \$327,030.

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

(1) That the subscribed capital stock should be reduced from \$1,090,100 to \$763,070; and that the authorized capital stock should be reduced from \$1,250,000 to \$922,970.

(2) That the subscribed shares should be reduced to the extent of thirty (30) per cent of the par value thereof, and (to this end, that the outstanding certificates be called in and that new certificates for the reduced capital stock be apportioned among the stockholders according to their respective holdings, any fractional interest, to which any stockholder may be entitled, to be shown upon said certificate.

(3) That should any stockholder fail to surrender his certificate for conversion, such certificate shall, after such reduction, represent only the amount of stock in the reduced capital to which the holder is entitled.

#### Resolution No. 2.

"Resolved, that the charter of this corporation should be amended by changing the corporate name from 'Westervelt Mills' to 'Judson Mills.'"

#### Resolution No. 3.

"Resolved, that the authorized capital stock of this corporation should be increased from \$922,970 to \$1,200,000, the additional issue of stock to be divided into shares of the par value of one hundred dollars \$100 each.

#### Resolution No. 4.

"Resolved, that of the stock which this corporation is, or may be, authorized to issue, there shall be issued preferred stock to an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) par value, divided into shares of one hundred dollars \$100 each, and having the following preferences and privileges, and being subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

(1) Said preferred stock shall be entitled to receive, when and after declared by the board of directors, from the surplus or net profits of this corporation, cumulative dividends at the rate of, but never exceeding seven (7) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November of each year, beginning with May 1st, 1914. Shares of preferred stock, issued between the dates fixed for the payment of dividends shall be entitled, at the next dividend date, to a dividend at the rate aforesaid for the fractional period during which said stock shall have been issued. And, if the dividend period shall be passed without payment, said dividend shall be cumulative, and shall bear interest at the rate of seven (7) per cent per annum. Such dividends, with accumulated



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#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

is made to wear—and easy to repair. I saw a green man who had never seen the Turbo system before get up on a step ladder, remove and replace a head in less than four minutes.

Further, we do not make our money in repair parts. We can't. There are too few needed.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

interest, must be paid before any dividend can be paid on common stock.

(2) In the event of liquidation or dissolution, or winding up (whether voluntary or involuntary) of this corporation, the holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to receive par, and all unpaid dividends accrued thereon, with interest, if any, out of the assets of this corporation before any payment shall be made to the common stockholders.

(3) Said preferred stock shall be retired on November 1, 1915, by paying par, with all accrued dividends, and interest, provided however, that this corporation, if it should be unable to retire the full amount of said issue of preferred stock at said time, shall have the privilege of extending all, or any pro rata part, of said issue for a further period of five years. And, provided, further, that this corporation shall have the right to retire the whole or any pro rata part of said issue of preferred stock after November 1, 1915, by paying par and all unpaid dividends with accumulated interest.

(4) No dividends shall be paid on common stock so long as there shall be any debt on the plant, as shown by the books of the company; and after payment of the debt on the plant, not more than one-half of the net earnings of the corporation shall be applied to the payment of any dividends on the common stock so long as any part of said issue of preferred stock shall be outstanding.

(5) No mortgage, lien or other encumbrance shall be placed upon the plant or any of the machinery constituting a part thereof, so long as any of the said preferred stock shall be outstanding.

(6) The holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to vote at all stockholders' meetings.

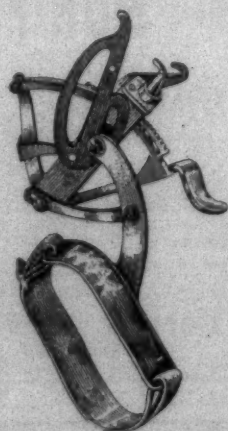
(7) Said preferred stock shall not be increased beyond four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) par value except upon the vote of at least three-fourths of the outstanding preferred stock.

#### Hospital at Duke Open.

The new hospital at Duke, N. C., that was built by the Erwin Cotton Mills for the employees will be known as the "Good Hope" hospital, this name having been given it by W. A. Erwin, president of the mills. The formal opening was held this week and Mr. Erwin addressed the people of the mill, telling them that the hospital was for their use, and only such charges would be made as are necessary to operate it. A feature of the occasion was a violin concert by Miss Margaret Erwin.

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Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation  
Durability Guaranteed  
Small Repair Cost

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
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## Cotton Goods Report

New York. — New higher levels were reached on staple lines of bleached cotton goods during last week, and the market on several well known lines continued to move upward. The advance in raw cotton and the scarcity of goods for anything like prompt deliveries, places sellers in a position where they cannot tell just where the finished goods will stand. Manufacturers are constantly warning selling agents that selling prices are too low and that further orders can not be accepted. The demand for quick shipments of staple goods is becoming stronger, although it is believed that some buyers have fairly well covered their most pressing needs, and are holding back pending further developments.

The gray goods market showed further advances in prices last week, ranging from one-eighth to three-eighths of a cent and prices were very firm at the higher levels. Sellers are inclined to believe that prices are going still higher. Buyers were willing to meet advances, but found it hard to get goods, for spot delivery.

The market on drills and sheetings was also firmer during last week at higher prices. Thirty-seven inch, 3.50 drills brought 6 3-4 cents, as against 6 1-2 the week before, 30-inch, 3.25 drills went to 7 cents—the week before they were 6 3-8 cents.

If cotton holds where it is at present, there will be some further sharp revisions on prices which were considered high enough. Several lines of heavy cottons are due for an advance, while about all that can be done in the way of shortening discounts on cotton duck has already been done. Buyers are urging quicker deliveries on goods still on order, and are asking mills to anticipate delivery dates wherever possible. Some lines of better grade fancy dress gingham are due for an advance, owing to higher cotton, and good sales which have been put through. Domestic departments in local jobbing houses are short of goods, especially staple tickets in bleached goods.

Last week in the Fall River print cloth market was a fairly quiet one as far as trading was concerned, the situation being somewhat of a stand-off between the mills and the buyers, with the result that the number of pieces has dropped to 190,000. Prices have advanced a sixteenth in some styles and the mills refuse to let go at the figures offered by the buyers, mainly because of the unsettled condition of the cotton market, which during the early part of the week took an upward rise.

The demand, which has been good during the last few weeks, remains about the same. The mills apparently are willing to stand pat with their goods until they receive better prices. In wide goods there has

been an advance of a sixteenth and some little trading has taken place at the advanced figures. The buyers are holding off in the hope that the mills will meet their offers.

There is quite a demand for 25-inch 56x5's and some sales have been reported at 2 3-8 cents. Sales have also been made at 3 1-2 cents for 27-inch 64x60s, although most of the mills are holding out for an increase of an eighth. A sixteenth advance was made on 39-inch 56x54s, and there were some sales at this figure, although not of sufficient quantity to warrant any unusual excitement. In other wide styles a similar advance was quoted but buyers were reluctant to supply their needs at advanced figures. There has been a good inquiry throughout the week for narrow goods but not much business owing to the attitude of the mills.

Prices were as follows:

Prt. clths, 28-in, std	3 7-8	—
28-in., 64x60s...	3 3-4	—
4-yd, 80x80s...	7 1-2 to 7 5-8	—
Gray goods, 39-in,		
68x72s	6	—
38 1-2-in, std	5 1-2	—
Brown drills, std.	8	—
Sheetings, southern,		
std.	8	—
3-yd	7 3-8 to 7 1-2	—
4-yd, 56x60s	6 1-4 to 6 3-8	—
4-yd, 48x48s	6	—
Denims, 9-oz	14 1-2 to 17	—
Stark, 8-oz, duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-		
in, duck	16 1-8	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 1-4	—
Std fancy print	5 1-4	—
Std gingham	6 1-2	—
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2 to 9 1-4	—
Kid fin, cambrics	4 3-4 to 5	—

### Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

Sept. 26, 1913	1,603,794
Last week	1,389,027
Same date last year	1,913,205

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 26.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, Sept. 26th, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

#### WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1913.
Port receipts	369,324
Overland to mills and Canada	4,768
Southern mill takings (estimated)	65,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	25,543
Brought into sight for the week	464,635
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	1,022,422
Overland to mills and Canada	142,215
Southern mill takings (estimated)	180,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1.	95,995

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

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### SELLING AGENTS

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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

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as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

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NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



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Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

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New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

165 Broadway, NEW YORK

**SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY**  
**WOONSOCKET, R. I.**  
**PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES**



## The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—A fairly good volume of business was put through the yarn market last week in both divisions. There were many inquiries but these did not always mean sales, even when rock bottom prices were quoted, as some of the manufacturers are not yet ready to pay, but are hoping for a reaction.

Makers of carded yarn hosiery are said to be doing a good business. Manufacturers of medium quality goods are said to be well sold up and some of them are behind in their deliveries. Some hosiery makers are reported to be well covered on yarn up until the first of the year, while others have covered their needs as far ahead as the first of May. They were not free buyers during last week, as the prices were considerably higher than they wanted to pay.

Knitters bought yarns for both prompt and future deliveries. Sales of 8s to 13s Southern frame spun cones for prompt delivery were made on the basis of 22 cents for 10s. Sales of 24s cones were made for 26 cents for prompt delivery, and 25 1-2 cents for futures.

Single combed peeler cones were in fair demand and sales were made of 5,000 to 50,000 pound lots, these selling at prices which were from a half to a cent and a half higher than those of the previous week. The demand for the finer two-ply combed yarns did not show much improvement. Some dealers think that the advance in prices will send buyers into the market, while others think that the advance will check buying.

During the week the demand for yarns covered a wide range, including the counts from 4-4 to 60-2 skeins, but the strongest demand was for the numbers used in the dress goods lines. Manufacturers of these goods have been the largest buyers of weaving yarns, and it was due to the demand from this trade that 30-2 warps and skeins, 12-1 skeins and other numbers stiffened in prices rapidly.

### Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	20 1-2-21
10s	21 1-2-22
12s	22 1-2-
14s	23 -23 1-2
16s	23 1-2-
20s	24 -
26s	26 -
60s	27 -27 1-2

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8	21
10s	21 1-2-22
12s	22 1-2-
14s	22 1-2-
16s	23 -
20s	24 1-2-25
24s	26 -
26s	26 1-2-
30s	27 1-2-
40s	34 -
50s	39 -39 1-2

### Carpets and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

9-4 slack	21
8-4 slack	20 1-2-
8-3-4 hard twist	18 1-2-

### Southern Single Warps:

8s	21 1-2-
10s	22 -
12s	22 -22 1-2
14s	22 1-2-23
16s	23 -23 1-2
20s	23 1-2-24
24s	25 -25 1-2
26s	25 1-2-26
30s	27 -
40s	33 -

### Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21 1-2-
10s	22 -
12s	22 1-2-
14s	23 -23 1-4
16s	23 1-2-24
20s	24 1-2-25
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 -26 1-2
30s	27 1-2-
40s	33 1-2-34
50s	39 1-2-40

### Southern Frame Spun Yarn in Cones

8s	21 1-2-
10s	22 -
12s	22 1-2-
14s	22 1-2-23
16s	23 -23 1-2
18s	23 1-2-24
20s	24 -
22s	24 1-2-
24s	25 1-2-26
26s	26 -26 1-2
30s	27 -27 1-2

### Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	26 -26 1-2
22s	27 -
24s	27 1-2-
26s	27 1-2-28
30s	29 -29 1-2
36s	32 -
40s	34 1-2-
50s	40 -41
60s	50 -

### Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 -29 1-2
24s	32 -32 1-2
30s	34 -
40s	40 -41
50s	46 -
60s	53 -55

### Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 1-2-30
24s	31 -32
30s	35 -36
40s	42 -44
50s	45 -47
60s	53 -55
70s	61 -63
80s	68 -70

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South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100		Arista		
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35		Arlington		141
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154		Avon		
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90		Brown, pfd		100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65		Cannon		151
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91		Cabarrus		150
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100		Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.		100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	35		Chadwick-Hoskins, com		85
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120	Chronicle		160
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100		Cliffside		190 195
Brandon Mill, S. C.	75		Edrd, N. C.		115 121
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61		Erwin, com		150
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51		Erwin, pfd		103
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85		Gibson		106
Chiquola, S. C., com	105	115	Gray Mf. Co.		117 120
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101		Highland Park		191½ 200
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100		Highland Park, pfd.		102
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125		Imperial		133 1-3
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90		Kesler		145 165
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100	Loray Mills, pfd.		95
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100		Loray, com		10
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	85		Lowell		181
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110		Majestic		150
Darlington Mfg. Co., S.			Patterson		125
C.	65		Washington Mills		10
Drayton Mills, S. C.	50		Washington Mills, pfd.		100
Eague & Phenix Mill, Ga.	80	90	Wiscasset		135 150
Easley Mill, S. C.	180				
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50			
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred		100			
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70			
Exposition Mill, Ga.	150				
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70				
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65				
Gainesville Cotton Mills,					
Go., common	80				
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141				
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.,					
S. C.	101				
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.,					
S. C., preferred	86				
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80				
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.					
Granby C. M., S. C., pfd.					
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S.					
C.	140 145				
C.	125				
Grendel Mill, S. C.	100				
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102				
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170				
Inman Mills, S. C.	105				
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd	100				
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95				
King, John P. Mfg. Co.,					
Ga.	80 86				
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130				
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.					
Preferred	97				
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70 75				
Laurens Mill, S. C.	45				
Limestone Mill, S. C.	125 133				
Lockhart	40				
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60 75				
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110				
Molohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90				
Monarch Mill, S. C.	115				
Monaghan Mills, S. C.					
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135 140				
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135				
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102				
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S.					
C., preferred	90				



## Personal Items

W. O. Holiday has been promoted to overseer of weaving at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Lewis W. Parker, president of the Parker Cotton Mills is spending this week in New York on business.

E. E. Bowen has not accepted the position of superintendent of the Greer (S. C.) Mfg. Co., as we stated through error last week.

S. M. Smith of Glendale, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

A. H. McCarrell, superintendent of the Aiken Mfg. Co., Bath, S. C., is now also superintendent of the Langley (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Henry Jones has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept position of superintendent of the Walhalla (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

**Jones & Laughlin Open Greenville Office.**

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. will after October the first have located in Greenville their Southern headquarters for the sale of power transmission equipment or shafting. Milton G. Smith, who for 11 years has been with the J. E. Sirrine architectural and engineering firm, will have charge of the Southern territory.

### Enlarge Kannapolis School.

J. W. Cannon has awarded a contract to T. C. Thompson & Bros. of Charlotte, N. C., for an addition to the Kannapolis mill school that will double the size when completed. The new building will be steam heated and modern in every way and will cost \$7,000. Mr. Cannon, head of the Cannon Mills, and the county board of education will bear the expense of the building.

### Married at Williamston.

Thorne Clark, of Fayetteville, N. C., was married on Oct. 2nd at Williamston, S. C., to Miss Mabel Gossett, daughter of J. P. Gossett, president of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills and the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

Among the attendants at the wedding were B. B. Gossett, president of the Gluck, Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C., and Ralph Gossett, secretary of the Williamston Mills, brothers of the bride and David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., and John W. Clark superintendent of Erwin Bleaching and Finishing Mills, Durham, N. C., brothers of the groom.

### Great Interest in Coming Mill Fair.

Preparations for the Arcade-Victoria Mill Fair, Rock Hill, S. C., on Oct. 11 are developing very favor-

ably in all the departments. The program for the fair has been completely worked out.

Great interest exists among the young men and boys, both in the Arcade and Victoria Mill villages, regarding the athletic events which are being arranged under the auspices of the community Y. M. C. A. A pennant is to be awarded to the team from the mill winning the largest number of points in the athletic events of the fair.

### Invented Cotton Picker.

J. Brown Neil, of Filbert, York county, S. C., has invented a cotton picker which bids fair to revolutionize the cotton industry

by placing a mechanical picker within the reach of the average farmer.

Mr. Neil's invention has been examined thoroughly by Mr. Price's expert machinists and they say Mr. Neil has produced the simplest, cheapest and most practicable machine to pick cotton that they have yet seen.

This picker of Mr. Neil's has been tried out and will pick about 85 per cent of the cotton. He is perfecting it and it will be given a thorough test in the cotton patches around Filbert this fall.

### Fatal Accident.

Jim Williams, while working last Wednesday afternoon at the coal chute in the yards of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills was hit in the head by a wrench. It was accidental and proved fatal, as the blow crushed his skull and Williams died Thursday morning.

### St. Peter Arrested.

A. St. Peter, (the name he gives) of Canada, coming here with the circus last week and remaining to work in the Newberry Cotton Mill, stole a suit of clothes from T. H. Dent, for which he was tried Saturday by Recorder Ehrhardt and put to work for 15 days because he couldn't pay the fine of \$5.—Herald and News, Newberry, S. C.

### Drank Carbolic Acid.

With his mind affected by intoxicants, George Davis, an operative at the Massachusetts Mill, Lindale, Ga., attempted suicide last week by drinking carbolic acid. His wife, seeing him drinking the acid, knocked the bottle from his hands, preventing him from taking a large dose. He had a close call, but will recover.

### Had Leg Amputated.

As a result of being badly burned by a live wire while putting a belt on a motor at the Young-Hartnell Mill, Concord, N. C., Zeb Cochran, overseer of spinning, had to have one of his legs amputated. Blood poisoning set in after he was burned, necessitating the removal of the injured limb.

### Brown Guessed.

Brown was in the stage of convalescence after a serious operation and was in a ward with three other patients who were passing the time by criticising the surgeon in charge.

"He's very careless," said one, when he sewed me up he left his scissors inside me."

"And he had to reopen me to recover a spool of wire," said another.

"He left his tweezers in me," said the third.

Just then the door opened and the surgeon in question poked in his head.

"Do any of you know what became of my satchel?" he said.

Brown fainted.—Ex.

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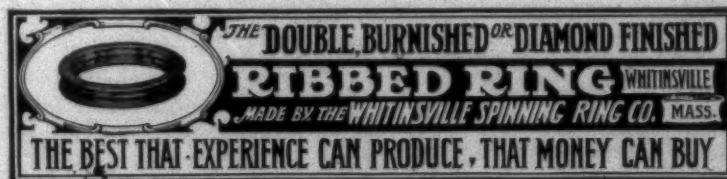
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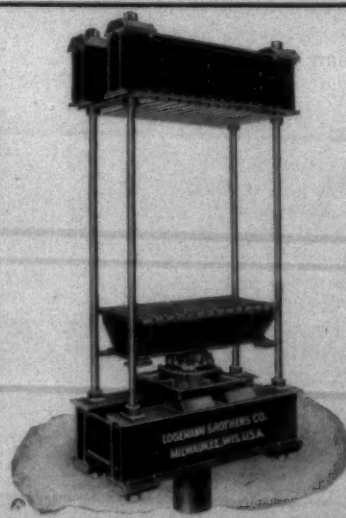
## YORKSHIRE GUM

**A** SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable as a binder, as it combines readily with any starches and holds the Size well on the yarn. We recommend this Gum especially where wires are in use. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find the threads split readily, and "break backs" are eliminated. While giving the very best results, it is, at the same time, a most economical Size. It also prevents foaming in the box. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

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# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Weavers Wanted.

Want ten good weavers. Good running work. Good wages. New mill. Good schools and churches. Pleasant place to live. Write at once to

John Searcy,  
Overseer of Weaving,  
Postex Cotton Mills,  
Post, Texas.

## Card Grinder Wanted.

WANTED—A first class card grinder to grind 37 cards, do fixing in picker room and on drawing at \$1.75 per day. Apply to C. E. Oprey, Supt., Knoxville Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept traveling position for mill supplies. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer to change. Long experience and first-class references. Address No. 451.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent. Held last position as overseer of carding 7 years and can give that mill as reference. Can get results. Address No. 452.

## Second Hand Machinery Wanted

One Whitin or Lowell card, 110 slats, 12-in. coiler. Must be in good operating condition. Write full description and price. Address Carder, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Warper Tender Wanted.

Job now open for first class warper on denn warper. On warp yarns from 10s to 16s single warps, steady employment six days per week. Pays \$1.50 per day. Address No. 1033, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper, Stafford or plain looms. Experienced on duck drills, chambrays, dobby weaves, etc. First class references. Now employed. Address No. 454.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 455.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Can furnish best of references for either place. Prefer North or South Carolina. Address No. 456.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and have had long experience. Good references. Address No. 457.

WANT position as superintendent in either N. C. or S. C. Have had long experience and especially qualified on white and colored hosiery yarns. Good references. Address No. 458.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or cloth mill. Am an expert carder. Parties whose production is not up to standard in either quality or quantity would lose nothing by investigating. Possess character and educational qualifications. Address No. 459.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 460.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on jacquard and fancy goods, both white and colored. Also expert designer. Good references. Address No. 461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 462.

WANT position as overseer of beaming, warping, slashing, etc. Am I. C. S. graduate for full cotton course. Have run several beaming rooms and am thorough-

dress No. 464.  
ly practical. Good references. Address No. 465.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 465.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill at not less than \$2.25. Have had long experience and am now employed. Age 26. Married. Good references. Address No. 466.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Prefer fine goods mill. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 467.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of yarn mill. Have held present job 6 years but have good reason for wanting to change. Age 42. Married. Sober. Good references. Address No. 468.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in medium size mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed as second hand in first-class mill and can furnish good references. Address No. 469.

WANT position as superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Have had long experience in first-class mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 470.

WISH to correspond with managers of either white or colored mills that are contemplating a change of superintendents. Can give satisfactory references as to ability and character. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 471.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on coarse work including blanket manufacturing. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 472.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 473.

WANTED—A New England man, 40 years of age, married, moral and strictly temperate, wants position as superintendent. 28 years hard, practical experience on nearly all grades of cotton goods. Plain, fancies, and lenos. White or colored. From 10s to 100s yarns. Practical mechanic, good carder, expert weaver and finisher. Textile graduate, excellent manager, organizer, efficiency expert and live wire. 3 years' experience in the South; at present employed. Reason for wanting to change not salary, but an opportunity to demonstrate ability. In this day of keen competition and tariff reform YOU want the best man. Have you got HIM? Investigate. All correspondence strictly con-

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. 14 years' experience on check and plain work on Crompton and Knowles and Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 475.

WANT position as designer or overseer of weaving or would accept second hand job in good mill with chance of promotion. Good references. Address No. 476.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 477.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 478.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 15 years as second hand and assistant overseer. Married. Strictly sober and can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 479.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent by a practical mill man of 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 480.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as superintendent of small mill. 10 years' experience as overseer. Married. Age 30. Strictly temperate. Can give good references. Address No. 481.

WANT position as superintendent or carder in large mill at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 482.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years' experience in large mill and can give best of references. Sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 483.

WANT position as overseer of carding or combing. Especially experienced on combers. Would accept second hand position in large mill. Address No. 484.

(Continued on next page)



(Continued from last page)

WANT position as superintendent of small mill. Am practical mill man, experienced in carding, spinning, warping, twisting and winding. Am a hustler for production. Best of references. Address No. 485.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Have had good experience in first class mills and can furnish good references. Address No. 486.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Can get production. Good references. Address No. 487.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and fancy weaving and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 488.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Experienced on both coarse and fine work. Address No. 489.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have run large rooms in a first-class mill and given satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 490.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small mill or second hand in large mill. Now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 491.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Have had wide experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 492.

or overseer of weaving at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 493.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have 14 years experience on exports, domestics, sheetings, drills, fancies and sateens. Can furnish necessary references as to ability and character. Address No. 494.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 495.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both fine and coarse numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 496.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding. Long experience as carder. Age 34. Married. Strictly sober and attend to business. Good references. Address No. 497.

WANTED position by a married man, 33 years old, as overseer of carding in some good mill in N. C. Am now employed, but want better job. Have had four years' experience as overseer. 19 years in mill. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 498.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had ten years' experience as overseer. Have run some big jobs. Nothing less than \$2.50 per day considered. Good references. Address No. 499.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references and can give satisfaction. Address No. 500.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience both as overseer of spinning and as superintendent. Can furnish references from former employers. Prefer weaving mill. Address No. 501.

WANT position as master mechanic. 23 years experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed positions. Address No. 502.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Age 23. Married. Strictly sober with no bad habits. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 503.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 504.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience. 11 years on last job. Age 35. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 505.

WANT position as overseer spinning twisting or winding. Have had long experience and can give good references. Now employed. Address No. 506.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can secure production. Good references. Now employed, but want better position. Address No. 508.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in a large mill. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Am a textile graduate. Address No. 509.

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JOB WANTED as overseer in large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Good references and long experience. Address No. 511.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Have had long practical experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 512.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have had 15 years experience in card room. 4 years as overseer. 29 years old. Married. Can give good references. Address No. 513.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Would accept job at \$3.00 per day. Can take job at once. Good references and long experience. Address No. 514.

WANT position as overseer carding with a first-class mill at \$3.50 or \$4.00 per day. Long experience. Can give good references. Address No. 515.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both by a young married man. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Best of references by past employers. Production guaranteed or know the reason why. Address No. 516.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am entirely competent. Can furnish satisfactory references and will give satisfaction. Address No. 517.

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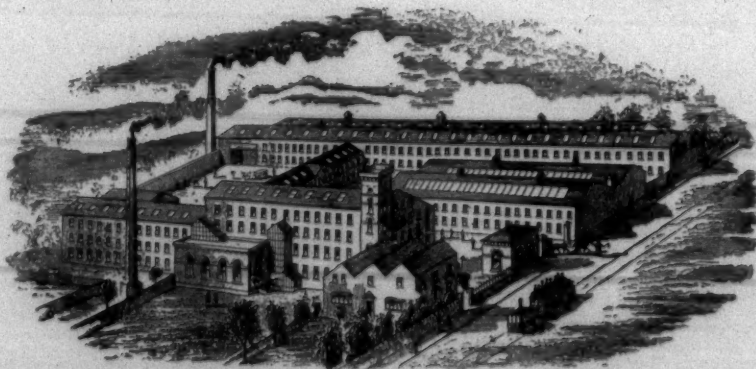
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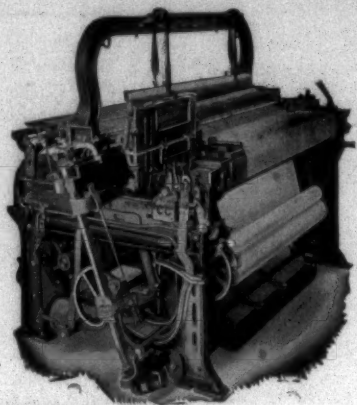
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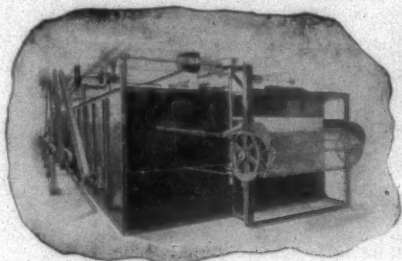
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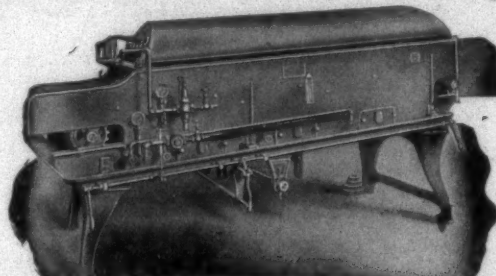
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